With the signing by the great Powers completed, a steady procession just an hour. As a spectacle the Grand Monarch would have watched it with a contemptuous smile,

#### Chinese Sought Reservation.

The action of China in refusing to sign the treaty did not surprise the Council of Four. China had served withhold her signature. Her delegates made a similar reservation at the secret session held in the Quai of honor had been placed in the hall for the presented to the Germans.

At that time the Chinese, in pro-

At that time the Chinese, in protesting the Shantung decision, made it clear that the delegation was under moral obligations to the 400,000-000 people of the country not to sign a treaty embodying such an injustice. They tried to have the reservation embodied then in the treaty, but the Council ruled against them. Since en' more than a thousand cabled protests from China and other parts of the world have served to delegates not to accept the decision of the conference.

## GERMANS INSISTENT ON MILITARY HONORS They Nearly Broke Up Peace at Last Moment.

VERSAILLES, June 28 .- The world war, which lasted fust thirty-seven days less Germany and the allied and associated Powers signed the peace terms. The signatures were affixed in the same Hall. Mirrors where the Germans so igainlously humbled France at the end the Franco-Prussian war forty-eight ars ago. The day of peace, through curious coincidence, was the fifth anniversary of the murder at Serajevo of Austrian ultimatum to Serbia

contrast to the peace session in in the same hall, there were preavelotte and Sedan. They took the the confusion, ces of the German guardsmen at The German former ceremony and watched the and Dr. Heil, There was an almost utter lack thous were so sternly condemned in the British, the standard standard to the s at the only dash of color came from red, white and blue uniforms of the meh Guards, who stood sternly erect, triumphantly happy, beneath their I plumed silver helmets.

The day brought forth three unex-ected incidents. The first was the fail-re of the Chinese representatives to the University of South African I Minister and Minister of Labor. For the Union of South Africa—Fremier though he put his name to the treaty, protested that the peace was an unsatisfactory one, and, thirdly, although it was thinknown to the general public, the German delegates involved against the pro-

man delegates protested against the programme arranged for the ceremony.

As soon as they had seen if Herr von
Ealmhausen went directly to Col. Henry,
the French Hatson offices.

"We cannot admit that the German
delegates should enter the hall by different doors than the Entente delegates or
that military honors should be withheld,"
and he. "Had we knows earlier there
stould be such arrangements our delegates would not have come."

A hurried conference was held with
the French Foreign Ministry, at which
it was decided as a compromise to render
military honors as the dermans left
the place. With this exception; however,

the French Foreign and the chermans left the place. With this exception, however, the programme was not changed.

An hour before the time for the ceremony arrived those in the hall were three to take the seats which had been provided for them. But they were so easer to catch every detail of the scone to be enacted that they refused and drowded forward toward the centre of the hall, which was so long as to prevent many of them from obtaining a good view even with opera glasses. view even with opera glasres, of the seats was elevated, and

Gen. Blian. Few of the spectators recog-nized any of the delegates as they en-tered, and there were no demonstrations. The delegates from the minor powers made their way with difficulty through the crowd to their places at the table. The walls were lined with officers and civilians and the alsies were choked with

hose who sought to press forward for a of the minor delegates began, but it is newspaper correspondents, most of soon became monotonous, consuming whom fared badly in this respect. The German newspaper men were given standing room in the rear of the section which had been reserved for the correspondents.

### Goose Quills Are Provided.

At precisely 2:10 o'clock the peace freaty was deposited on the table in the Hall of Mirrors by William Martin of the French Foreign Office. Its case was Council of Four. China had served notice that unless the Shantung question was brought up again for reconsideration and clauses of the settlement were modified for eventual incorporation in the treaty, she would three tables for the use of those plenipotentiaries who wished to observe

arranged for the marshals and generals of the allied armies and for the guests

After Premier Lloyd George entered many of the delegates pressed forward to seek the autographs of the members of the Council of Four and they busted themselves in signing copies of the cial programme until the arrival of Germans. A decorous cheer went up shortly before 3 o'clock when fifteen men from the American, British and French armies appeared in the hail. On the stroke of 3 a hush fell over the hall. The silence was almost imthe hall. The silence was almost im-mediately broken by shouts from the crowd for persons who were standing to sit down so as not to obstruct the view. Many of the delegates appeared to show surprise at the disorder, which did not end until all the spectators either had seated themselves or found places against the walls. At 7 minutes past 3 Dr. Hermann Muel-

ler, the Germany Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Johannes Bell, the Co-lonial Secretary, were shown in They quietly made their way to their seats at the left of the U shaped table. Their composure was admirable and they man-lifested none of the uneasiness exhibited by Count von Brockdorff-Rantsau, head which lasted just thirty-seven days less of the German peace delegation, when he than five years, was formally ended was handed the peace treaty. None of the other, delegates rose to their feet when the Germans entered.

#### Clemenceau's Speech Is Brief.

The session was formally called to order by Premier Clemenceau at 3:10 o'clock. He made a brief speech in which he put the direct question to the Germans as to whether they were will-ing to sign and loyally execute all the terms of the treaty. There was a tense pause and then, after a moment's delay. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. William Martin, master of ceremonies whose killing was the immediate cause escorted the German plenipotentiaries to the signatory table, where they affixed their signatures to the treaty, the protocontrast to the peace session in col and the Polish undertaking. Much in the same hall, there were pre-to-day grizzled French veterans of ling was lost because of the crowd and

The German signatories, Dr. Mueller remony and watched the with a grim satisfaction and no effort to conceal, an almost utter lack of The diplomats and the tof the various delegations of the various delegations sing, Henry White, Col. House and Gen. There was an amount of the page of the page of the various delegations of the wore sombre civilian clothing for the most part. The regal spiendors of the most part. The regal spiendors of the middle ages, whose traditions and practically an instance of the middle ages, whose traditions and practically and the middle ages, whose traditions and practically and the middle ages, whose traditions and tollows.

Bills in the order named. It took them but a minute to complete their task and at 3:14 the treaty was ready for the pritish, headed by Premier Lloyd.

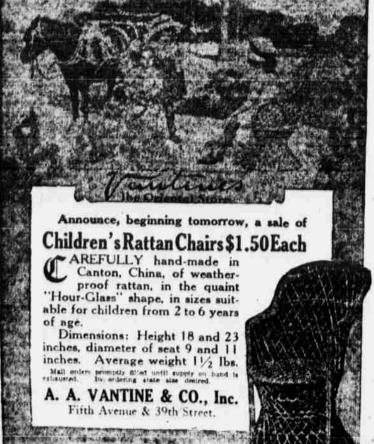
minions signed after the British delegates in the following order: For Canada—Charles J. Doherty, the M'nister of Justice; Sif George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs, For Aus Sir Gilbert Cook, Minister for the Navy. For New Zealand—W. F. Massey, Prime

plenipotentiaries.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, one of the

there was consequently a general scramble for standing roun.

It was 1:45 o'clock when Secretary fansing the first of the American delegates, the first of the American delegation, arrived at the palace. He was followed by Premier Clemenceau and



## Peace Treaty Charter for New Order of Affairs in the World, Says Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- Secretary Tumulty to-day made public the following message from the President:

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN-The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world.

It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfilment of its terms.

And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends once for all an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their own ambition for power and dominion.

It associates the free governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united

power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice It makes international law a reality supported by impera-

It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations' populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of Governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations.

It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the righta of minorities and the sanctity of relgious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international cooperation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its

common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated before for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world."

It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance and confident hope. WOODROW WILSON.

stipulated could not be accepted with-out of the hall, much to the relief of out grave injuries to the industrial re-

out grave injuries to the industrial re-vival of Europe. He contended it would be to the interests of the ailled Powers o render the stipulations more tolerable

In his protest Gen. Smuts asserted which he believed would need a reviion, and that there were guarantees provided which he hoped soon would be found out of harmony with the new found out of harmony with the new peaceful temper and unarmed state of the Central Powers. Punishments also were foreshadowed, he said, over which a calmer mood yet might prefer to pass the aponge of oblivion.

The proceedings for crowd which jammed close to the care. The germans were white faced and quite apparently suffering strong emotion, but whether it was fear, anger or handled in the hall then went to the the sponge of oblivion.

squad of dismounted Hussars of the Republican Guards, giants in stature. of the space occupied by the plenipoten-tiaries, forming a well between the del-egates and the spectators. While they contributed much to the picturesqueness

however, the guards were given an order to about face, which they did, and filed

## Guns Proclaim Peace.

At 3:44 o'clock cannon began to boom,

the sponge of oblivion.

One of the picturesque features of the The most dramatic moment came unpreliminaries to the ceremony was the entry into the hall at 1 o'clock of a clusion of this greatest ceremony in his-they boarded a train on their return trip. quad of dismounted Hussars of the tory, when Fremier Clemenceau, Frest to Germany. Forty German secretaries dent Wilson and Fremier Lloyd George will remain in Versailles to conclude the stationed themselves at either end of the space occupied by the plenipotentaries, forming a well between the delimentaries, forming a well between the delimentaries, forming a well between the delimentaries. While they was a speciators were gation dealing with ratification of the

limost impossible for those behind them less there began a most remarkable and drawal of the blockade of Germany described the proceedings.

By the time the session was to open, receive of "Vive Clemenceau!" "Vive Will—The scene around the Versailles palsowever, the guards were given an order to about face, which they did, and filed crowds swept forward from all parts of hour. As the morning were on the

his protest Gen. Smuts asserted announcing the completion of the cere when the former enemy left immediatemony of signing. The signatures had by after signing the treaty. There was not, however, as a matter of fact then be lieved would need a reviand that there were surentees. smaller nations were still signing in rent of hostility evident among the alphabetical order. The proceedings crowd, which jammed close to the cars were formally closed at 3:49 o'clock. The Germans were white faced and

chagrin one could only surnise.

Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell and about
fifty members of the German mission left

contributed much to the picturesqueness of the setting their presence rendered it almost impossible for those behind them to see much of the proceedings.

With the appearance of the three who this afternoon. It is pointed out in the note, among other things, that withless the time of the proceedings.

#### Caught in the Crowd.

President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George were caught in the living stream which flowed across the great space and became part of the persons had taken up positions at crowd themselves. Soldiers and body-guards struggled vainly to clear the way. The people jostled and struggled for a chance to touch the hands of the officials and distinguished guests. caders of the Allies, all the while cheer-

Meantime a battery of big guns near across the narrow table by was thundering out the announce-ment that peace had been consummated, while overhead a flight of French air-planes circled and swooped, the sun-light dancing from their silver wings. Every available point of vantage in the palace and about the grounds was filled with thousands of people who, less hardy then their comrades, had not been able to join the procession. No more able to join the procession. No more picturesque setting could have been se-

The return of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George grounds together amid a profusion flowers which had been thrust

through the open window.

The place of the French cavalry German, which lately had occupied the Avenue Dr. M de Versailles had been taken by tens man Go of thousands of spectators, who watched and cheered. In fact, much of the route to Paris drew great numbers of people who had not been fortunate enough to get to Versailles. The American army was not wholly missing from the scene, for seventy-two American Expedition-ary Force military police were stationed

#### Germans White Faced.

Beyond the demonstration for President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, the main interest of the people about the palace was centered in the arrival and departure of the Germans. Few people witnessed the ar-rival of the Germans, but despite the

the spacious terrace. In an instant the crowds kept increasing in size, but the tentiaries, officials and guests to the facing the windows, with those for prethe expecious terrace. In an instant the crowds kept increasing in size, but the three were surrounded by struggling, wast spaces around "he chateau swalcheering masses of people, fighting lowed them up at etst. By noon eleven among themselves for a chance to get regiments of French eavairy and infancear the statesmen.

It had been planned that all the air taken position along the approaches to

> Long before the ceremony began a line of gendarmes was thrown across the approaches. While theoretically only persons bearing passes could get through this line the crowds gradually filtered into and finally filled the square. Within the square hundreds of fortunate persons had taken up positions at the

The final allotment of seats in the Probably the least concerned for their made, the places for the German delepersonal safety were the three themselves. They went forward smilingly, as the crowd willed, bowing in response to the ovation and here and there reaching out to shake an insistent went. the crowd willed, bowing in response to the ovation and here and there reaching out to shake an insistent and as on their right and the Brazilians on their right and the Brazilians on their left. The delegates from Ecuator, Peru and Liberia faced the Germans

#### Wounded Americans There.

When the detachments of fifteen sol diers each from the American, British and French forces entered the hall shortly before 3 o'clock and took their places at the windows Premier Clemenceau stepped up to the French detact ment and shook the hand of each man The men had been selected from those who bore honorable wounds, and the Premier expressed his pleasure at seeing The return of Pressure.

Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George toward the palace was a repetition of their outward journey of triumph. As they reached the chateau, however, they they reached the chateau, however, they brief address, pointing out that the brief to the left instead of entering treaty had been drafted with the collaboration of all the Powers, that the president of all the Powers, that the president of all the Powers, that the president of the collaboration of all the Powers, that the president of the collaboration of the president of the collaboration of the palace was a repetition of the palace was a rep them there and his regret for the suffer ing tumultuously. Nearby a closed car dent of the conference had formally cer-was waiting and the three entered this. was waiting and the three entered the Whether this was by design or because them on June 17, and that their signatic was the easiest way of escape was them on June 17, and that their signatic was the easiest way of escape was them on June 17, and that their signatic was the apparent. Thus they drove from tures were an irrevocable engagement not apparent. Thus they drove from that all the conditions laid down in the leastly executed. His speech was translated into English and

Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell, the Ger-Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell, the Ger-man Government plenipotentiaries, ar-rived early in the day by automobiles from St. Cyr. Instead of taking the belt line railroad, as did the Ger-man delegates who came here to re-ceive the terms of peace on May 7. The credentials of the new German delegates were approved by the Peace Conference authorities in the forencen and every-thing was virtually in readiness at an early hour for the ceremony. The morning had been a cloudy one, but shortly before midday the clouds began to break

Last minute changes were made in the programme to expedite the signing of the treaty. Two additional tables were placed beside the one within the historic precautions of the soldiers great crowds gathered about the rear of the palace when the former enemy left immediately after signing the treaty. There was no audible demonstration against the great documents had a treaty. All these documents had been contained by the contained the reary and the comments had been contained by the contained the containe persons to be engaged simultaneously in affixing their signatures.

Because of the size of the treaty and

the fragile seals it bore, the plan to present it for signing to Premier Clem-enceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George was not carried out and the three conference leaders stepped to the table to affix their signatures.

#### Parisians Flock to Vicinity. Hours before the time set for the cere-

of the Champs Elysees, past the Arc de

ceremony. The thoroughfare was kept clear by pickets, dragoons and mounted

It had been planned that all the aitaken position along the approaches to taken position along the approaches to the palace, while within the great court terrace after signing, to see the great fountain play, but none of the other plenipotentiaries got further than the door.

Try under command of Gen. Brecard had taken position along the approaches to the palace, while within the great court stains upon the lines leading to Versulation and the meantime, thousands of Parisians were packing the regular and special trains upon the lines leading to Versulation and the meantime, thousands of Parisians were packing the regular and special trains upon the lines leading to Versulation and the meantime, thousands of Parisians were packing the regular and special trains upon the lines leading to Versulation and the meantime, thousands of Parisians were packing the regular and special trains upon the lines leading to Versulation and the meantime, thousands of Parisians were packing the regular and special trains upon the lines leading to Versulation and the meantime and t The automobiles bearing delegates an

secretaries had reserved for their use the Avenue du Paris, the broad boulevard leading direct to the chateau's court of French soldiers being range end of the court a guard of honor motor cars drawn up to present arms as the lead ing plenipotentiaries passed, this guard comprising a company of Republican Guards in brilliant uniform. The en trance for the delegates was by the marble stairway to the Queen's Apart-ments" and the Hall of Peace, giving access thence to the Hall of Mirrors. The walls of these apartments were hung with unique Gobelln tapestries. The route to the peace table for the

plenipotentiaries was through a space well in advance of the entry of the delegates. It had been arranged that the delegations, instead of straggling is without order, as when the origina terms of peace were communicated to th Germana, should enter by groups, each one being formally announced from the French Foreign Office.

Hnrried Change for Germans. This formality was not prescribed for the Germans, who were to have been given a separate route of entry, coming through the park and gaining the mar-ble stairway through the ground floor. Inder this plan, which was changed at their protest, there would have been avoidance of the occasion for the Guard of Honor to render them military honors, these being reserved for the allied representatives. The dismounted guards-men on the marble staircase and in the Queen's apartments, however, were in

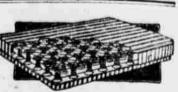
structed to remain in their places for the entry of the Germans. Within the Hall of Mirrors, where the historical furnishings and paintings gave the assemblage of soberly attired dele gates, seventy-two chairs for the plenipotentiaries were drawn up around three sides of the table, which formed an open rectangle fully eighty feet in length or its longer side. A chair for M. Clemen-ceau, president of the Peace Conference, was placed in the centre of the long table

on the right and left hand, respect The German delegates were assigned seats at the side of the table nearest to entrance which they could take after an

the others had been seated This arrangement was made to permit the Germans to leave after the signature of the treaty before the allied delegarace, from which to witness to of the Versailles fountains before return

### Montreal Greets News Quietly, MONTREAL, June 28.-News of the

signing of the peace treaty was re-ceived quietly here. The streets were nowever, quickly decorated with business Celebrations generally have been ferred until Monday, which is



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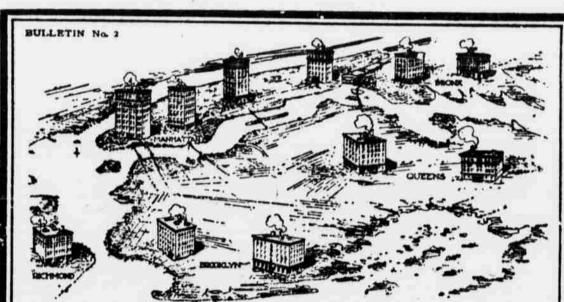
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